

Attachment K

BIF/1B087/01/ALTahdi 88-1

In the name of God, the most compassionate, the most merciful
Honorable Brethren: May God safeguard you.

Peace be upon you and God's mercy and blessings

A dispute has arisen regarding the medical and educational work project inside Afghanistan "Al-Tahadi". This is a joint project for all Islamic Relief Organization that operate in Peshawar between brother Ahmed Sa'eed Khidhir (Project Supervisor) as Party One and Wa'el Jaleedan (President of the Saudi Crescent) and Dr. Abdullah Azzam as Party two. The dispute can be summed as follows:

1. Party Two has arranged with the Saudi Benevolence Committee (Adel Baterji) to put a hold on the project funds that are in their possession and refuse to turn them over to the project.
2. By refusing to surrender the funds to the project, party Two has pressured Party One to sign documents to transfer the ownership of the project to something called the "Founding Committee" comprised of Party Two and two other loyal persons who work in the project in addition to Party One.
3. While Party One was traveling to collect funds for the project work which has been threatened to halt as a result of the hold placed on the funds and on Wednesday, November 2, 1988, at 9 P.M., with the collaboration of the above-mentioned two persons (members of what is called the founding committee working for the project), Party Two did the following:
 - A. Seized all contents of the main project office in Peshawar/ Pakistan including the personal belongings of Party One and the possessions belonging to the Project of Motherhood and Childhood Center run by the wife of Party One. All these possessions were transferred to the dental clinic that is a part of the Saudi Red Crescent located next to the residence of engineer Hikmatyar.
 - B. Seized all the contents of the project storage. (the main and small storage or stores (maybe) and transferred them to the major storages of the Saudi Red Crescent in camp Gashgary, Peshawar.
4. Party Two has pressured the president of Habeeb Bank, Peshawar Branch and was able to seize all the bank accounts of the project.

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5. Party Two has faxed letters, and telephone calls to different destinations (Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Yemen, the Sudan, Canada, America, Sweden, etc...and claimed the following:

- A. Severed Party One from managing the project.
- B. The ownership of Party Two of the project represented in the so-called Founding Committee.
- C. Accusation of Party One of:
 - a. Attempting to seize the project and sell it to the American Embassy or to Christian or humanitarian relief organizations or any one.
 - b. Suspicious contacts with non-Islamic bodies.
 - c. Threatening Party One with jailing and beating if it returned to Peshawar.
 - d. Threatening any body or organization that deals or cooperates with Party One by destroying that organization and exposing them publicly in the Party Two controlled newspapers (Al-Jihad Magazine published in Peshawar)

6. Party Two has demanded -and pressured- Party One not to return to Peshawar. But Party One did.

Party One has asked for arbitration of Party Two beginning November 26, 1988 in the form of phone calls, hand-delivered messages, mediation of the leaders of the mujahiddeen such as Shaikh Rabbani, Shaikh Sayyaf, engineer Hikmatyar, and Shaikh Younis Khalis, and finally by sending a delegation to negotiate with Party Two.

Party two tried to evade arbitration first by procrastination and then raising objection to public arbitration, then protesting to the Party One demand for chastisement and the subject of arbitration, and finally objecting to the judges Party Two had initially agreed to.

At the end, both agreed that arbitration be held on Friday, December 16, 1988. On that same day, Party Two carried out its threat against Party One by beating. A group of Dr. Abdullah Azzam were sent to beat some worshipers who dared distribute a proclamation in which Party One was demanding Party Two to accept arbitration.

Arbitration started secretly on Monday, November 25, 1988.

In conclusion, the reader of the prosecution decision submitted by Party One to the arbitration committee against Party Two, and of the decision of the arbitration committee and its attached legal questions and decisions, will find that the arbitration committee has proven the claims of Party One against Party Two and has proven that Party One has committed:

lying, swindling, slandering, defamation, distrust, carelessness, fabrication, and theft to transfer the ownership of the project to itself and also possessing the properties of the project. Sadly enough, the arbitration committee has proven that Party One has forged some documents it had submitted to the committee. The committee has voided all that Party Two has done and put justice back on its track.

"Say that the truth has triumphed and falsehood expired.
Falsehood is bound to vanish."

At the end, there were more questions than answers:

1. For whose advantage was this dispute which delayed the only Islamic deed inside Afghanistan for five months while Christians planted their seeds and embedded their roots in the country.
2. Do these actions represent Party Two as individuals or as representatives of the government of Saudi Arabia's stance as demonstrated by Wa'el Jaleedan, President of the Saudi Red Crescent, and Dr. Abdullah Azzam's position, the employee of Islamic World League, knowing that Party Two members have exploited their positions as officials of two Saudi organizations as follows:
 - A. Exercised a lot of pressure on others to seize the project.
 - B. Using the employees of the Saudi Red Crescent, its technological equipment, its buildings, and storage to execute effort of taking over the project.
 - C. Lying in the name of the Islamic Coordination Committee (UI) and making decisions which the committee has disavowed in its session held on December 12, 1988.

He who wishes us, Islam and the Muslims well, (God) grant him success. He who wishes us, Islam and the Muslims evil, take him away because he doesn't glorify thy name including the heavens and the earth. (This is a supplication: t.n.)

Our last supplication is that thanks to God, Lord of the Universe
Party One: Ahmed Sa'eed Khidhir

POB 942
Peshawar, Pakistan
Tel. (521) 42557

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فَمَنْ جَاءَ اللَّهَ بِحَسْبٍ إِنَّمَا يَحْسَبُونَا

وَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرْنَةٍ إِنَّمَا يَنْعَلِمُ

وفي النهاية من تم هذا الامر الذي يمثل ليس الاجرامي برميبر ماخ اسلسل برو حمه شهور

- ١- لسلحة من تم هذا الامر الذي يمثل ليس الاجرامي برميبر ماخ اسلسل برو حمه شهور
- ٢- هل تمثل هذه التصرفات بطرف الشاش كافراه أم أنها تمثل موقف الحكومة السعودية متمنلا في موقف واشنطن
- ٣- هل تمثل هذه التصرفات بطرف الشاش كافراه أم أنها تمثل موقف الحكومة السعودية متمنلا في موقف واشنطن
- ٤- هل تمثل جمعية ائذن الاخر لسعودي ومرتفعه عبد الله عزام العريف برانطة العالم الاسلامي على جنديان رشق جمعية ائذن الاخر لسعودي ومرتفعه عبد الله عزام العريف برانطة العالم الاسلامي على
- ٥- هل اعنة المشرف الشاشي قد استفأوا من اراكهم كمسؤولين ورميبر جميين سعوديين مسما بـ :

 - ١) مسؤولة كثرة من اخترط على الآخرين في سين الايمن على المشروع
 - ٢) استخدام موظفي بிரلاس الاخر لسعودي وأجهزة الشرطة وأجهزة ومخابرات في تنبع محاولة الاستيلاء على المشروع
 - ٣) الكذب باسم مجلس ائذن الاسلامي وادعائهم سجل وانكماش قرارات شئ أمثلة العجب في جلساته
 - ٤) بتاريخ ١٤٢٧/١٢/١٩٩٨م
 - ٥) ملهم من ارادوا والاسلام والمسلمين بخس عرضه للك خسر وس ارادنا والاسلام والمسلمين شئ نخس
 - ٦) اخر سر مثمنه ناسه آتنيهم على تلث ماقيم المسواد ونافرعن

لـ **أحمد عبد الله** **خضر**

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In the name of God, the most compassionate, the most merciful
Arbitration regarding the dispute between the parties of the Al-
Tahadi Project

Thanks to God and prayer and peace on the Messenger of God
God said, "So fear not mankind, but fear me. And barter not My
revelations for a little gain. Whoso judgeth not by that which
Allah hath revealed: such are disbelievers." Surat Alma'ida

The Disputants:

Party One - Brother Abu Abdul Rahman Al-Kindy

Party Two - Dr. Abdullah Azzam, brother Abdul Hasan Al-Madani

Both parties have agreed on paper to arbitrate the dispute with
the mediation of Dr. Fadhl and brother Abu Hajir. Also, both
parties have agreed to abide by the decisions of the arbitration
committee.

The session was held on Monday 17/05/1409H, 12/26/88AD from 9:30
AM to 9PM. Those present were the arbitrators, Abul Hasan and Abu
Abdul Rahman. Both parties exchanged accusations, the judges
listened to their statements and reviewed their documents. The
following are the arbitration decisions followed by the legal
questions:

The Decisions:

1. The formation of the Founding Committee as responsible for the Al-Tahadi Project is hereby null and void. So is its chart issued on 09/03/1409H, 10/19/88AD
2. All the decisions of the above committee issued on 23/03/1409H, 11/02/88AD are null and void. So are the proceedings that came out of them.
3. Reassigning brother Abu Abdul Rahman Al-Kindi to his former position as the director of the project 'Al-Tahadi' with resorting to the Coordination Committee of the Islamic Relief organizations to decide on the administrative and technical differences attributed to him and referred to in the judgments, and to decide whether he may continue in the position or not. We recommend that none of his opponents from the Coordination Committee participate in investigating him. The Coordination Committee is considered the only unit responsible for the project.
4. Vindicate brother Abu Abdul Rahman of the accusation of having contacts with suspicious non-Islamic agencies. As for the accusation of his efforts to transfer the ownership of the project to the Humanitarian Relief Association, there is doubt.

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5. All private possessions Belonging to Abu Abdul Rahman that were taken from his office must be returned to him .
6. It is recommended that an administrative and technical committee be formed from the Coordination Council of Islamic Organizations to put two basic and internal bills for the project that shall be permanent, no changes or substitutes no matter who the financier is along with placing a regular financial policy for the project.
7. All individuals and associations, and those informed of the decisions of the Founding Committee in article two, in and out of Pakistan, are to be informed

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الحكم في المخصوصة بغير الشهادة

الحمد لله .. والصلوة .. والسلام على .. رسول الله ..

امان

لهم يكمل جلأترل الله فأولئك هم الكافر (الحادية)

النحو

الشرف للأولى .. الأخت رأفتة عبد الرحمن المقداد

الطرف الثاني: الدكتور / عبد الله عزام ، والأقرؤان المسن المدلى ، وقد أثاب

الدكتور عبد الله الرفقي أبا الحسن عن لي شمسور جملة أخلاقية -

وقد وافعه المطر خانه كتابها على الدائم في المؤسسة بدماء سلطنة الدركتور فضلى،
وزلز في مأبون صافر. كما وافعه المطر خانه على التراجمتها سراراته الترجمى.

وبحقى جلسة المحكيم يوم الاثنين ٢٧/١٢/١٤٢٩ - ٢٦/١٢/١٩٨٨ ، صدر
الحكم ببرهان صباحاً في الساعة ٩ صباحاً ، واعتبره المحكيم والمؤمن بالموسي
والأخضر البريء والصادق . وقد بارك القضاة إبرهيم ، واستمع القضاة إلى أقواله
واطبعها على مستشارها . وستذكر فيما يلى قرارات المحكيم تسلوحاً المثبتات .

القرارات

١- بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

٤- بخلافه وارات البشة السميّة المذكورة: الصارع في ٢١٢/٢١٦ تهـ -

١١/١٢/١٩٨٨) و بمذكرة كافة الإهارات المترتبة على حمه، التزارات.

٣- إعارة الأرجح التي عمد إليه المكتب إلى محمد الناصر، تدرس لمشروع الديرس:

الإدارية والقضائية المسؤولة إزالة وسائل إثارة الشغف والشهوة من أذهان الناس، وليس التصرّف في الأمور بغير إرادة ونية صحيحة.

السكرة في جملة مدة مدة، وتوصل إلى درجة الوعي المدارع المسرور.

٤- برئة مائة الألف أن عبده الرحمن القدوس منه سرجم الانجلي امبريوكوس - ثور

إِسْلَامِيَّةٍ ، وَأَنَا تُرْكِمُ الْعِيْنَ فِي بَقِيَّةِ سُلْطَانِيَّةِ اَشْتَرَكْتُ لِجَمِيعِ الْإِلَمَاعِنَةِ الْأَكْبَرَ بِهِ حِسْبَانَ

وَسِرْبَيْهَ . ٥ - رَعَادُ الْمُهَمَّلِينَ - أَيْ الْمُهَمَّلَةِ مَارِجِيَّةِ الْأَرْبَعَةِ وَالْمُرْكَبَةِ مَارِجِيَّةِ الْمُهَمَّلَةِ .

۴- موسی بن شیع بن اذریه شیعه صدیق ایشان - میرزا محمد ایزدیه

لوضع لاتكثيره اساسيه وراحتيه مسروره . لا ينكره غير من يجهل

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the decisions arrived at by the arbitration committee.

8. Both parties promise not to take any aggressive attitude toward the other.

Legal reasons on which the judgment is based

The concept of the Al-Tahadi Project (Medical and Educational work inside Afghanistan was the brainchild of the following:

1. Brother Dr. Ali Al-Hadeeb (the former president of he Kuwaiti Crescent) who suggested the idea to Abul Hasan Al-Madani (President of the Saudi Crescent) but the idea never saw the light of the day because there was no one there to take any action.
2. Brother Abu Abdul Rahman Al-Kindi, while in Canada, prepared a preliminary study for the project in June 1986.

During the first half of 1987, the two brothers Abul Hasan and Abu Abdul Rahman met and agreed on the concept. Then the project was submitted to the Coordination Committee of the Islamic Relief Organizations in June 1987. The committee approved it as a joint collective project for all Islamic Organizations in the field. These are: The Saudi Crescent, The Kuwaiti Crescent, Convocation Committee, The Islamic Agency (Isra'), The Islamic World League, The Islamic relief, and the World Center for Schools. That is by the approval of both parties of the dispute.

Work on the project began in July 1987. Brother Abu Abdul Rahman traveled to raise funds for the project on December 10, 1987. A committee was formed in Saudi Arabia to collect the money promised by the donors. Abu Abdul Rahman returned in mid-December 1987 and requested to have a meeting of the Coordination Committee through the committee's secretary (Dr. Sameer). The meeting didn't take place and the members were individually notified. The committee's position was negative since then and until the recent dispute. The treatment of Abu Abdul Rahman remained limited to dealing with Saudi Crescent, Dr. Abdullah Azzam, and the Saudi Benevolence Committee. All the collected funds from Saudi donors settled with the latter committee.

The Benevolence Committee had asked that it must have the right to review and check the accounts and express opinion in regards to the project on the basis that this committee is the major financier. This in itself violates the Coordination Committee which is the owner of the project and reserves the right to review it.

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The project suffered financial hardships because the Benevolence Committee delayed sending the amounts agreed upon. Their excuse was that they were dissatisfied with the administration of Abu Abdul Rahman of the project. By August 1988, the project was redlined. Abu Abdul Rahman insisted on asking for money until brother Abul Hasan invited him to a meeting on October 19, 1988. In the meeting, Abul Hasan suggested that a bill must be written to specify the authoritative role of each party in the project. Abu Abdul Rahman agreed and Dr. Abdullah Azzam produced a document with the letterhead of the Founding Committee for the Al-Tahadi Project that included the project bill which has been signed by the members of the Founding Committee. These members are: Dr. Abdullah Azzam as president, Abul Hasan Al-Madani, Abu Dawood as Abu Hudhaifa deputy, Abu Suhail Al-Misri, and Abu Abdul Rahman who has said that he had never previously heard of the name of the Founding Committee and that he had signed it (the bill) reluctantly.*

The last line on this page and also 7, 8, and 9 of this document are either partially or wholly cut-off. An asterisk on these pages will indicate the place where the cut-off occurs.
(Translator's Note)

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this bill on 09/03/1409H, 10/19/1988AD. The bill states that the Founding Committee has the right to change those (the officials) who work on the project in and out of Afghanistan. This article was added particularly to isolate Abu Abdul Rahman for the inclusion of the statement "those who work.....of Afghanistan." Dr. Fadhl asked Abul Hasan about it (the above article) and the latter swore that that was not stated.

Anyway, we decide that this committee and its bill to be null and void for the following (reasons):

1. This bill made those responsible for the project individuals and not committeees. It gave them the right to accounting, dissolving, and transacting in the project. For example, Who do Abu Suhaib and Abu Dawood represent? What is their connection to the project? Both of them are project officials. The excuse for admitting them to the committee was that the latter deputized for Abu Hudhaipha and had attended the discussions on the outset of the project. So did the former.
2. The bill gave the right of supervision and interference to three bodies:
 - The Coordination Committee for the Islamic Organizations
 - The Founding Committee
 - The Benevolence Committee in Saudi Arabia as the main financier. This leaves the door open for any new financier to claim this right to himself.

This makes the project like a man who has ill-tempered partners. But the more important thing than this is that this trilateral supervision violates what was previously agreed upon that this project emerged from the Coordination Committee which has the right to review. This is what Dr. Abdullah Azzam had mentioned when he honored Abu Abdul Rahman with collecting funds for the project saying, "this is a joint project for all the Islamic organizations working in the field." He handwrote and signed this on 05/11/1407H, 06/29/87AD. This is exactly what the Islamic Agency (Isra') attested to with the signature of Dr. Mohammed Ibrahim. Abul Hasan has recognized the authority of the Coordination Committee.

3. Upon reviewing the account and the indebtedness, it was found out that the project was actually in the red at the time of signing the bill. Therefore, Abu Abdul Rahman's claim that he had signed it reluctantly, has some kind of merit.

As for the decisions of this committee issued on November 2, 1988, that included the removal of Abu Abdul Rahman from the project, we hereby declare them null and void for the following (reasons):

1. These decisions were issued by a committee irrelevant to the project. This is the Founding Committee as we explained earlier.
2. It has been proven to us that there had been some falsification in the date these decisions were issued. It has been mentioned in the text of this report, "The Founding Committee for the Al-Tahadi Project, the medical and educational work project in Afghanistan met on 23/02/1409H, 11/02/1988AD". This report bears the signature of Dr. Abdullah Azzam who was traveling outside of Pakistan on this date. Brother Abul Hasan has recognized that*

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and then just a week before the date mentioned above on the night of Dr. Abdullah Azzam's trip October 10, 1988. The members of the Founding Committee have agreed to implement the decisions if Abu Abdul Rahman insisted to travel to Canada. And he did on 29th. Of (the month appears to have been whited out accidentally) 1988.

3. No investigation has been conducted with Abu Abdul Rahman regarding the accusations ascribed to him. He was in Peshawar, Pakistan at the time these decisions were made (around October 26, 1980) including abominable accusations after his trip. If the jurisprudent have disagreed in judging in absentia to oppose the narrative of Hind Bint Ataba with the narratives of Ali and Um Salma, then how is it possible to rule in absentia against someone present?
4. The Founding Committee has encountered many technical problems in respect to the termination of Abu Abdul Rahman. The committee has not one medical unit. This paves for for incompetence.
5. Some of the documents on which Abu Abdul Rahman's termination and slander was based were taken illegally by vandalizing his office. These documents were also misinterpreted as will be explained later.
6. Abu Abdul Rahman was not notified in regards to these decisions (his termination) before his travel even though it was agreed that he would be (terminated) if he traveled. Until now, he has not received a copy of the committee's decision to terminate him. Therefore, based on what was said earlier, we have ruled to annul the termination decision and reassign Abu Abdul Rahman to his position as the Director of the project. We recommend the formation of an investigative board from the Coordination Committee void of any of his rivals. This will examine the administrative and technical violations ascribed to him in the decision of termination considering that the CC is responsible for the project. The Board calls for that by a request from the rivals.

As for the accusation that Abu Abdul Rahman has contacts with suspicious non-Islamic agencies, that is null and void and sheer falsehood. Some documents were possessed after the break-in into his office. These were just correspondences between him and brother Fadhl and between an American relief association MSH and another American medical equipment company called Smartmed.

This association has an offer of \$12 million to provide medical supplies to the Afghans.

Abu Abdul Rahman has explained this relationship as follows:

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1. He and brother Fadhill dealt with this association as representatives for the Humanitarian Relief Association authorized by the Afghan leaders to receive the assistance from this association. The purpose for this was to prevent direct contact between the Americans and the Afghans. The two judges have reviewed the following which supports Abdul Rahman's claim.
 - A. The correspondence between the head of the Humanitarian Relief in Canada (Abu Nadhir) and between Mr. O'Brien, the person in charge at MSH. In this (correspondence), Abu Nadhir writes that the Peshawar Office has obtained the approval of the four largest Afghan Parties' leaders that the humanitarian relief represent them in receiving the assistance.
 - B. We (judges) have looked into some of the Afghan leaders' recommendations.
2. Abu Abdul Rahman has said that communications*

نعم قبل الدارس المذكور بحوالى أسبوعين ودلك لينتهي سفره إلى مصر حيث ادى
ملف يوم ١٢٦٥/١٩٨٨. وأنه أعضاء الرسمية الأساسية استرا على إشار
إنه المراتب إذا أصر أبو عبد الرحمن على السفر إلى إكسا ، وقد سافر في ١٤٢٥/١٩٠٣
٢- لم يتم إبرام أي تفاصيل مع أبي عبد الرحمن في الوقت المنصوص عليه وقد كان
موجوداً في ذلك المكان قبل سفارته وقت إخذ هذه المراتب (دوار ٢٦/١٢٦٥)،
ومنها تعلم لهم للسفر معاً عليه بعد سفره ، وإنما كانت المدة بحسب
التفاصيل العالقة لحارصه هرست ضد بنت عبّيه مع هرست على واتم سلة ،
وكيف يتحقق ذلك عما يذكر في المأمور ؟

القسم الرابع إن عبارة هذه القرارات (خصلة) قسم من الكتاب ، بمعنى الاصغر منه ، فتشمل غير المساف لأوامر سلسلة قرار النفي بذلك الى الآراء وبناء على ما بسم ، كذلك بخلاف قرار النفي ، وإذ أو بعد الآراء إلى عمله لغير المشروع أو نفي بمتى لبننة مه بلى النفي ليس بأحمد مه حضره للتقيع مدع في الخلافات الإدارية و الفنية المنسوبة إليه في قرار فصله ، باعتبار أنه جبلت النفي غير المشروع مه المشروع أو نفي الجلس لذلك بخطوى مه النفي .

للحاسنة ناهية أركام ابن عبد الرحمن للاصال المشوه بكتابه غير اسلامية : فاطل و سندور .
 فقد تم ضبط بعضه الموسوعة في مكتب ابن عبد الرحمن بعد تحريره ، بجزء منه
 مراسلات بينه والآخر في ضمن وثيقة مؤسسة إفانة أمريكية M.D.M وشركة
 أدواء طبية أمريكية Smartmed .
 وهذه المؤسسة لديها عرقيه متقدمة مدعونات تطهير للافراد ، يمثلون انت سر
 ملعونا من الدولارات .

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which started by submitting to the Coordination Committee in June 1987. These communications started while Abu Abdul Rahman was in Canada from July 1986 to January 1987. The two judges have ascertained that by reviewing all correspondence and telecommunications and confirmed that all of them were dated prior to June 1987.

Abu Abdul Rahman was also accused of following an illegal method in all of his telecommunications by cunningly using the Kuwaiti Crescent telex system. Abu Abdul Rahman presented a document from brother Abdul Rahman Al- Mudarai dated 12/14/1988. The document stated that he (Al-Mudaraj) did permit Abu Abdul Rahman and Fadhl to use the Crescent's telex system from May 3, 1987 for correspondence to U.S. and Canada. A quote from the document by Al-Mudaraj, "What I know that these telecommunications have no bearing on the project of Al-Tahadi which had not started yet)." At this time, Abdul Rahman was the director of the Crescent.

Also, the addresses that were listed in Abdul Rahman's diaries such as the officials at MSH as it was proven in the telex. Brother Abul Hasan has informed us that he had gone to the Peshawar MSH Office through a commission from the Coordination Office to closely observe their plans. Also, Abu Abdul Rahman's contacts with them were as a representative of the humanitarian relief and prior to the start of the Al-Tahadi Project.

As for the accusation that Abu Abdul Rahman was plotting to transfer the ownership of the project to the Humanitarian Relief Committee, brother Abul Hasan has not presented sufficient evidence. (two just witnesses). The testimony of brother Fadhl was accepted only. In this written testimony, he declared that Abu Abdul Rahman did suggest to him the transfer of the Al-Tahadi project to the Humanitarian Relief provided that Abu Abdul Rahman be assigned as the general director, Fadhl as his deputy, and Abu Suhaib Al-Misri (the Al-Tahadi accountant) would become the administrative and financial director. Abu Abdul Rahman has denied this accusation under oath.. Also, the framework for the new project proposed by Fadhl is probable: to join the Humanitarian Relief Committee under the administration of Abu Abdul Rahman so that he becomes both the director of Al-Tahadi and the Humanitarian Relief at the same time. Abu Abdul Rahman said that he'd been asked to share in the supervisory administration of the Humanitarian Relief. Abu Abdul Rahman has presented a letter dated November 6, 1988 signed by Abu Nadr, the director of the Relief in Canada, addressed to the Coordination Committee. The letter states that the Relief has donated \$250,000 for 1988 and \$400,000 for 1989. Abu Abdul Rahman also produced a copy of a check sent by the Relief in Canada to

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the medical and educational project in the amount of \$200,000. Fadhil has claimed that the check was for him and not for Abu Abdul Rahman. Abu Abdul Rahman says that the amount was exclusively meant for Fadhil and then was transferred to Al-Tahadi. Then when he was terminated from the project, he was asked to forward it back to Fadhil. We (the judges) have reviewed all that is in this letter from Abu Nadhir dated 11/06/88.

Brother Abul Hasan has confirmed that he did contact Abu Nadhir telephonically while Abu Abdul Rahman was in Canada. Abu Nadhir had told Abul Hasan that Abu Abdul Rahman had arrived in Canada to raise funds for the Al-Tahadi project.

We say that we don't have conclusively sufficient proofs for accusing Abu Abdul Rahman of transferring the ownership of the project. The matter may probably require the hearing of the testimony of the rest of the witnesses in the Humanitarian Relief in Canada but this was not easy to do. The Coordination Committee may have a follow-up*

الذين يطلبون عرضه على مجلس الشئون في ٦/١٩٨٧ م ، وأنه أعده المؤلف لراتب مدته
لسنة وشهرة يلتئم بها مدة ١٩٨٦ إلى ١٩٨٧ م . وقد تأكّد المحكمات
منذ ذلك تراجّحة تواريخت المراسلات والتسلّكات ، وقد كانت كلها قبل ١٩٨٧/٦
كلام لم يتمّ إنجازه بالضبط . أسلوب غير سرّوي في المراسلات التسلّكية ،
ونقلها بالجملة للإعتماد . تسلّك الرجال الكوبيين في قبة الكتبة الرئيسيّة مسماً موعداً
استلاميّ عبارة الرئيسيّة الرئيسيّة بتاريخ ١٢/١٢/١٩٨٨ م مذكرة أنه سيعطى لغيره
ولم يحصل . بالخصوص تسلّك الرجال من ٣-٥/١٩٨٧ م لمراسلات إلى أمريكا ولعدم وصال
علاقته . (والذى أصرّه أنه قدره استلّكات ليس فيه شذوذ) يحشر في المقدّم الذي لم
يكقد بـأيّ بعد) وكانت عبارة الرئيسيّة سلّلاعنة الرجال في تلك الفترة .
كما أنه العلويّة التي صبّت في مذكرات ابن عبد الرحمن كغيرها أسماء المشؤومين

وقد أخبرنا الأخ أبو الحسن أنه ذهب إلى مكتب MSI بمثابة
بكليف منه مكتب التنمية لاستكشاف خططهم . كذلك فإن إشارات ابن عبد الرحمن
كما بصفته ممثلاً لوزارة الاتصالات الإنسانية قبل بدء العمل غير وorthy للتدليل .

أما عن إيمانهم أن عبد الرحمن صالح في تنفيذ مذكرة المشروع فهو اعتراف
عاليتهم بالفترة السابقة كافية (ما أهدى به عبد الله) ولم تقبل منه إلا استقالة الأظرف
الخاص الذي شهد كثاباً سلبياً . أما بعد الرفعه عرضه خليه نسخة مسودة المذكرة، التي بالإعانته
الإنسانية على أحد يكرس أبو عبد الرحمن مسيرة عاصماً وراحته ساساً للذكر والواعظين المذكورين
بحماسته للذئب) مدير أعماله وإدارياً . وقد أثار المذكرة عدها بالرقة . بمجهه . كما أنه
هيكل المشروع الذي تفرضه فاضل محفل لهم نسبته الإنسانية : إيمانه بـ إدارة
أبو عبد الرحمن، غير قادر مسيرة للذئب والإعانته الإنسانية فـ منس الوعد . وـ عند إثباته
إنه طلب منه المذكرة الإشرافية الإدارية في الإعانته الإنسانية

وقد أقر الإخوة أنفسهم بأداء القسم، فقاموا بتأميم دور آندر وآرثر، ثم أعادوا تأمين

وذلك الأمر يؤكد على تفاصيل شهادة دعيمه الشهود في الجرائم - على دوافعه

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As for the accusation of Abu Abdul Rahman of the attempt to transfer the banking account from the main account to business account with one signature despite the fact that this cannot take place without the signatures of Abul Hasan and Abu Hadhifa in addition to his own. Abu Abdul Rahman confirms that he tried to do so because some of the coworkers urged him to due to the financial hardship the project was encountering. However, he alone bears the responsibility for this mistake. This took place in October 18, 1988.

Brother Abu Abdul Rahman confirms that he is not the owner project and his position is only that of the founding partner and a director as a result of being chosen by the officials. He and Abul Hasan have stated that the Coordination Committee is the owner of the project. He also affirmed that the Coordination Committee has the authority to hold him accountable and under its supervision. When asked about what role he'll play, he responded that it would be technical as the study prepared about the project showed.

We have received another complaint from brother Abul Hasan on 19/05/1409H, 12/28/1988AD against brother Abu Abdul Rahman in regards to the pamphlet he distributed in the mosque of the Kuwaiti Crescent. The complaint was that his rivals rejected arbitration. We, hereby, prove the following: That Dr. Abdullah Azzam agreed that a quadrilateral committee be formed from Abu Hajir, Abu Abdul Rahman Al-Misri, Abu Firas, and Dr. Fadhl. The committee met on 12/14/88. Abul Hasan said if the arbitration is with respect to the rights of brother Abdul Rahman Al-Kindi as an employee with us, that doesn't matter. But the situation gets rather significant when it comes to the matter of the ownership of the project. When the committee said it had the right to look into any problem, Dr. Abdullah said that he had to return to the founding committee of the project. He then notified the committee on the morning of 12/15/88 that it requested adding a fifth person to the committee. After deliberations between the rivalling parties, they agreed to choose Ans (UI) Ibrahim. Then brother Abul Hasan objected to the committee as a whole on the evening of 12/15. Later, it was unanimously agreed that only a trilateral committee be formed headed by Shaikh Younis Khalis along with an envoy (or deputy) for each party. The rejection of Abul Hasan was due to his total dissatisfaction with the committee. On Friday, 12/16/88, Abu Hajir received a statement signed by Dr. Abdullah and Abul Hasan expressing their approval to arbitrate through Abu Hajir and Dr. Fadhl. Abu Abdul Rahman had signed it before Friday prayer. Thus, we notice that it was possible for the latter to (UI) distribute the pamphlet after the prayer. He has erred in this regard.

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We have received a letter from the Saudi Benevolence Committee on 18/05/1409H, 12/27/88AD in which brother Adel Betarji mentions that Abu Abdul Rahman has many violations at work that led the committee to decide to stop the financing. This matter has been forwarded to the Coordination Committee for investigation.

Also, brother Adel Betarji requests that since their committee is the main financier, it must grant them their total rights in the project. He offered their readiness to administer the project in its entirety. This is not within our (judges) jurisdiction and we consider it something that sprang out of the coordination and has the right to decide in these matters.

اما مهـ ابراهـ ابـ عبدـ الرـحـمـهـ.ـ حـمـادـلـهـ نـسـلـ.ـ اـرـجـيـهـ اـنـبـكـ سـرـ اـلـىـ.ـ الرـئـيـسـ اـلـىـ
هـبـ الـسـعـيـلـ سـوـقـيـعـ وـاـهـدـ.ـ اـرـغـمـ اـنـهـ لـاـ شـيـلـ.ـ اـلـاـ بـوـقـيـدـ وـرـقـيـهـ اـنـ الـسـهـ
أـوـ اـبـ اـلـهـنـيـهـ.ـ فـاـقـرـ بـاـنـهـ سـعـيـتـ لـهـنـاـ سـكـرـيـتـ سـرـهـ بـعـيـسـهـ الـعـاـمـلـيـهـ بـعـدـ،ـ
لـلـضـائـصـهـ.ـ الـمـالـيـهـ اـلـىـ كـالـهـ الـمـشـرـوـعـ يـعـنـيـ سـوـاـ.ـ اـلـاـ اـنـ سـاـمـيـلـ وـجـيـدـ سـلـوـلـيـهـ هـنـاـ
اـنـطـاـ.ـ وـقـدـ هـدـيـتـ هـنـاـ بـسـارـتـ اـنـ ١٩٨٨/١٠/١٨ـ

استسلمت مجموعات أهل إقليمه المأذن في ١٥/١٢/١٩٨٨ - ٢٨/١٢/١٩٨٨ ضد
أبي عبد الرحيم - رئيس مجلس المستشارين ووزير العدل والمالية الكبير وفترة حكمه
رفضوا التكريم. وفضلاً عن انتسابه الثاني : أحد دراساته الممتازة وهو فيلم لهم تلهم
رسالتة منه ظهرت في أحد الفنون المصرية وأدى في مسرحه ورواياته ، والمعت الوجهة
يوم ٢٤/١٢/١٩٨٨ وقال إذا كانكم تهكمون من صوره، هم من الناس اللذين لا يهتمون لدعا
فلاتدعون ، إذا كانكم تهكمون على الأفلام عن ملائكة الموتى ، فلهم لا يهتمون بـ !! لأن المفهوم
له صورها ، حيث أصل المفهوم إلى الله لا يهتم به في مفهوم الموتى ، الإلتبسة الناتجة
للتلوين ، ثم أهدر المفهوم صوراً الحسنة ٢٤/١٢/١٩٨٨ ، والمعنى أن المفهوم يهتم به كمحنة
حاسنة للناس ، وبعده سأورثه هـ طرف (الكتاب) وأنا على أثر أهدرتهم . ثم أهدر المفهوم
الأخير أبو الحسن على المفهوم كلـ ٢٥٢ . وأمسك أفراد على لهم تلهم لفترة
مقط برايسوا التي يرون خالص من ندوة ستر كل طرفيه . وكما يرى في المفهوم لفترة
الكتاب لهم تلهم وبرقم المعرفة ٢٤/١٢/٦ - ٢٨ . أبو داود في دررقة سترته من د/ محمد الله و د/ ابراهيم
المفهوم عرقلة مفهومه على التكريم بقوله لهم تلهم لهم تلهم لهم تلهم . وبرقم المعرفة ٢٤/١٢/٦
قبل صلاة العصر . ونرى أنه كما هو بالكتاب . نعم ، نعم ، نعم ، المفهوم يوجه لهم تلهم . وبرقم
٢٤/١٢/٦ لهم تلهم .

د. حسليما ساند سه ائمه الہ بالاسعو د بخاری ثوب ۱۰/۱۲/۱۹۸۸ء۔
بند کر فیما ہلز فی خالل بترسل آئہ لابی مسالہ کیہے ہے وہ کہ وہ مصلحت اوت ایہ خلک کی ایہ
کبھی القول ؟ و قد اجلت اھم ایں کام ایں اے۔ وہ القول کہ
کہ بیتاب الاقر رخال بترسل با سیار لجیز کم احمد ایں اے۔ وہ نویم فہد فرم
النکالہ فی المش وغیرہ۔ و مرتیہ استمدار کم لارا فی المش فی رخال بترسل ایں اے۔ وہ کہ العسرو فی
انھیا من ایھلہ یہ کہ اللہ ہیہ ایھلہ العسرو فی رخال بترسل اے۔ وہ نویم فہد فرم
انھیا فی رخال بترسل ایھلہ یہ کہ اللہ ہیہ ایھلہ العسرو فی رخال بترسل اے۔ وہ نویم فہد فرم

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Conclusion and Advice: As the investigations went on, it was proven that distrust and defamation and without circumspection and clarification have all played a major role in developing this dispute and escalating it. God Almighty says, "O ye believers, avoideth too many assumptions. Some of them are sins and spy not." Also God says, "O ye believers, if a deviate bringeth ye tidings, examineth it lest thou accuseth a people with ignorance; then thou shalt regreteth what ye have done."

(The above two Koranic verses are translated to the best of the translator's ability.)

We advise ourselves and the rest of the Moslems to work according to these venerable verses as an impediment to evil, depravity profligacy, and hatred. We also recommend to write contracts and abide by their regulations.

This session was concluded on Thursday 20/05/1409H, 12/29/1988AD. It contains seven (7) pages. On page 4, a length of 2 centimeters at the end of line fourteen (14), the words are crossed out. So are the following: the beginning of the fifteenth (15th) line, length of 4 centimeters: on page five (5) at the end of the eleventh (11th) line (two-thirds of the line) and the first third of the following line.

The report was read in the presence of the two judges and the two parties on the same day at 12PM. It was signed by the two judges with the consent of the two parties. Copies of the report are released to the two judges and the two parties.

We ask that both to abide by these decisions as they promised. May God with His abundant grace and mercy forgive us, and we repent to Him.

Signatures of the two judges consenting to the report and all its decisions herewith.

Brother Abu Hajir
12/29/88

Dr. Fadhl
I kept photocopies of
the documents of both
Parties of the dispute
20/05/1409 12/29/88

The signatures of the two parties

Brother Abul Hasan Al-Madani
12/29/88

Brother Abdul raman Al-Kindi
12/29/88

أعلمه صحف المطر يوم الخميس ١٤٩٥/١٢/٢٩ - ١٩٨٨/١٢/٢٩) وصوّلته
من سبع صفحات، يوْجَد كُلُّها على الصفحة الرابعة، عِمَامَةٌ (٢٠١٣) في آخر الصفحة الرابعة
عَشَرَ، وباصفَحَةٍ (٢١) في أول الٍطَّرِ الماءِ عَشَرَ، وَكُلُّها على الصفحة الخامسة
وَصِفَنَ (٢٢) في الٍطَّرِ الماءِ عَشَرَ (لِلْأَنَّ الٍطَّرِ) والثَّلِاثَةِ الأوَّلِينَ مِنَ الٍطَّرِ الْأَدَمِيِّ لِلْيَمِّيِّ .

قرئ المقرر بحضور المحكمة والطريق فيه في نفس اليوم الخميس السادس من شهر فبراير ووقع عليه المحكمة بالموافقة والطريق به باستعلم وذكر عزم صدور الحكم والطريق فيه .

ونذكر الطريق إلى التزام هذه القرارات لما تعميمها بذلك .

وسيكمله اللهم محمد مستغفرة وشنب إلينه .

تقریب المکانیزم بالموافقه خلیفہ امدادہ علیاً فی بر سه القرارات و المیسات

درا فیصل
امانه بصور مسما = طرف المفترض
20/11/88
29/12/88

آخر أوصاف

اندیف (انواع خط الرسمية المكتبة)

الآفاق / رأيوا الحمراء / المدنس

2011.2.18